

# NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MR. CLAY ON THE TEXAS QUESTION.

The following Letter from Mr. CLAY to the Editors was forwarded from Raleigh on the day of its date, but did not reach our hands in time for publication earlier than to-day.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

RALEIGH, APRIL 17, 1844.

GENTLEMEN: Subsequent to my departure from Ashland, in December last, I received various communications from popular assemblages and private individuals, requesting an expression of my opinion upon the question of the Annexation of Texas to the United States. I have forborne to reply to them, because it was not very convenient, during the progress of my journey, to do so, and for other reasons. I did not think it proper, unnecessarily, to introduce at present a new element among the other exciting subjects which agitate and engross the public mind. The rejection of the overture of Texas, some years ago, to become annexed to the United States, had met with general acquiescence. Nothing had since occurred materially to vary the question. I had seen no evidence of a desire being entertained, on the part of any considerable portion of the American people, that Texas should become an integral part of the United States. During my sojourn in New Orleans, I had, indeed, been greatly surprised, by information which I received from Texas, that, in the course of last fall, a voluntary overture had proceeded from the Executive of the United States to the Authorities of Texas to conclude a treaty of Annexation; and that, in order to overcome the repugnance felt by any of them to a negotiation upon the subject, strong and, as I believed, erroneous representations had been made to them of a state of opinion in the Senate of the United States favorable to the ratification of such a treaty. According to these representations, it had been ascertained that a number of Senators, varying from thirty-five to forty-two, were ready to sanction such a treaty. I was aware, too, that holders of Texas lands and Texas scrip, and speculators in them, were actively engaged in promoting the object of annexation. Still, I did not believe that any Executive of the United States would venture upon so grave and momentous a proceeding, not only without any general manifestation of public opinion in favor of it, but in direct opposition to strong and decided expressions of public disapprobation. But it appears that I was mistaken. To the astonishment of the whole nation, we are now informed that a treaty of annexation has been actually concluded, and is to be submitted to the Senate for its consideration. The motives for my silence, therefore, no longer remain, and I feel it to be my duty to present an exposition of my views and opinions upon the question, for what they may be worth, to the public consideration. I adopt this method as being more convenient than several replies to the respective communications which I have received.

I regret that I have not the advantage of a view of the treaty itself, so as to enable me to adapt an expression of my opinion to the actual conditions and stipulations which it contains. Not possessing that opportunity, I am constrained to treat the question according to what I presume to be the terms of the treaty. If, without the loss of national character, without the hazard of foreign war, with the general concurrence of the nation, without any danger to the integrity of the Union, and without giving an unreasonable price for Texas, the question of annexation were presented, it would appear in quite a different light from that in which, I apprehend, it is now to be regarded.

The United States acquired a title to Texas, extending as I believe, to the Rio del Norte, by the treaty of Louisiana. They ceded and relinquished that title to Spain by the treaty of 1819, by which the Sabine was substituted for the Rio del Norte as our western boundary. This treaty was negotiated under the Administration of Mr. Monroe, and with the concurrence of his Cabinet, of which Messrs. Crawford, Calhoun, and Wirt, being a majority, all Southern gentlemen, composed a part. When the treaty was laid before the House of Representatives, I then entertained, and still hold, the opinion, which I then expressed, and still hold, that Texas was sacrificed to the acquisition of Florida. We wanted Florida; but I thought it must, from its position, inevitably fall into our possession; that the point of a few years, sooner or later, was of no sort of consequence, and that in giving five millions of dollars and Texas for it, we gave more than a just equivalent. But, if we made a great sacrifice in the surrender of Texas, we ought to take care not to make too great a sacrifice in the attempt to re-acquire it.

My opinions of the inexpediency of the treaty of 1819 did not prevail. The country and Congress were satisfied with it, appropriations were made to carry it into effect, the line of the Sabine was re-cognized by us as our boundary, in negotiations both with Spain and Mexico, after Mexico became independent, and measures have been in actual progress to mark the line, from the Sabine to Red river, and thence to the Pacific ocean. We have thus fairly alienated our title to Texas, by solemn national compacts, to the fulfillment of which we stand bound by good faith and national honor. It is, therefore, perfectly idle and ridiculous, if not dishonorable, to talk of resuming our title to Texas, as if we had never parted with it. We can no more do that than Spain can resume Florida, France Louisiana, or Great Britain the thirteen colonies, now composing a part of the United States.

During the administration of Mr. Adams, Mr. Poinsett, Minister of the United States at Mexico, was instructed by me, with the President's authority, to propose a re-purchase of Texas; but he forborne even to make an overture for that purpose. Upon his return to the United States, he informed me, at New Orleans, that his reason for not making it was, that he knew the purchase was wholly impracticable, and that he was persuaded that, if he made the overture, it would have no other effect than to aggravate irritations, already existing, upon matters of difference between the two countries.

The events which have since transpired in Texas are well known. She revolted against the Government of Mexico, flew to arms, and finally fought and won the memorable battle of San Jacinto, annihilating a Mexican army and making a captive of the Mexican President. The signal success of that Revolution was greatly aided, if not wholly achieved, by citizens of the United States who had migrated to Texas. These succors, if they could not always be prevented by the Government of the United States, were furnished in a manner and to an extent which brought upon us some national reproach in the eyes of an impartial world. And, in my opinion, they impose on us the obligation of scrupulously avoiding the imputation of having instigated and aided the Revolution with the ultimate view of territorial aggrandizement. After the battle of San Jacinto, the United States recognised the independence of Texas, in conformity with the principle and practice which have always prevailed in their councils of recognising the Government "de facto," without regarding the question "de jure." That recognition did not affect or impair the rights of Mexico, or change the relations which existed between her and Texas. She, on the contrary, has preserved all her rights, and has continued to assert, and so far as I know yet asserts, her right to reduce Texas to obedience, as a part of the Republic of Mexico. According to late intelligence, it is probable that she has agreed upon a temporary

suspension of hostilities; but, if that has been done, I presume it is with the purpose, upon the termination of the armistice, of renewing the war and enforcing her rights, as she considers them.

This narrative shows the present actual condition of Texas, so far as I have information about it. If it be correct, Mexico has not abandoned, but perseveres in the assertion of her rights by actual force of arms, which, if suspended, are intended to be renewed. Under these circumstances, if the Government of the United States were to acquire Texas, it would acquire along with it all the incumbrances which Texas is under, and among them the actual or suspended war between Mexico and Texas. Of that consequence there cannot be a doubt. Annexation and war with Mexico are identical. Now, for one, I certainly am not willing to involve this country in a foreign war for the object of acquiring Texas. I know there are those who regard such a war with indifference and as a trifling affair, on account of the weakness of Mexico, and her inability to inflict serious injury upon this country. But I do not look upon it thus lightly. I regard all wars as great calamities, to be avoided, if possible, and honorable peace as the wisest and truest policy of this country. What the United States most need are union, peace, and patience. Nor do I think that the weakness of a Power should form a motive, in any case, for inducing us to engage in or to depreciate the evils of war. Honor and good faith and justice are equally due from this country towards the weak as towards the strong. And, if an act of injustice were to be perpetrated towards any Power, it would be more compatible with the dignity of the nation, and, in my judgment, less dishonorable, to inflict it upon a powerful instead of a weak foreign nation. But are we perfectly sure that we should be free from injury in a state of war with Mexico? Have we any security that countless numbers of foreign vessels, under the authority and flag of Mexico, would not prey upon our defenceless commerce in the Mexican gulf, on the Pacific ocean, and on every other sea and ocean? What commerce, on the other hand, does Mexico offer, as an indemnity for our losses, to the gallantry and enterprise of our countrymen? This view of the subject supposes that the war would be confined to the United States and Mexico as the only belligerents. But have we any certain guaranty that Mexico would obtain no allies among the great European Powers? Suppose any such Powers, jealous of our increasing greatness, and disposed to check our growth and cripple us, were to take part in behalf of Mexico in the war, how would the different belligerents present themselves to Christendom and the enlightened world? We have been seriously charged with an inordinate spirit of territorial aggrandizement; and, without admitting the justice of the charge, it must be owned that we have made vast acquisitions of territory within the last forty years. Suppose Great Britain and France, or one of them, were to take part with Mexico, and, by a manifesto, were to proclaim that their objects were to assist a weak and helpless ally to check the spirit of encroachment and ambition of an already overgrown Republic, seeking still further acquisitions of territory, to maintain the independence of Texas, disconnected with the United States, and to prevent the further propagation of slavery from the United States, what would be the effect of such allegations upon the judgment of an impartial and enlightened world?

Assuming that the annexation of Texas is war with Mexico, is it competent to the treaty-making power to plunge this country into war, not only without the concurrence of, but without deigning to consult Congress, to which, by the Constitution, belongs exclusively the power of declaring war?

I have hitherto considered the question upon the supposition that the annexation is attempted without the assent of Mexico. If she yields her consent, that would materially affect the foreign aspect of the question, if it did not remove all foreign difficulties. On the assumption of that assent, the question would be confined to the domestic considerations which belong to it, embracing the terms and conditions upon which annexation is proposed. I do not think that Texas ought to be received into the Union, as an integral part of it, in decided opposition to the wishes of a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy. I think it far more wise and important to compose and harmonize the present Confederacy, as it now exists, than to introduce a new element of discord and distraction into it. In my humble opinion, it should be the constant and earnest endeavor of American statesmen to eradicate prejudices, to cultivate and foster concord, and to produce general contentment among all parts of our Confederacy. And true wisdom, it seems to me, points to the duty of rendering its present members happy, prosperous, and satisfied with each other, rather than to attempt to introduce alien members, against the common consent and with the certainty of deep dissatisfaction. Mr. Jefferson expressed the opinion, and others believed, that it never was in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution to add foreign territory to the Confederacy, out of which new States were to be formed. The acquisitions of Louisiana and Florida may be defended upon the peculiar ground of the relation in which they stood to the States of the Union. After they were admitted, we might well pause awhile, people our vast wastes, develop our resources, prepare the means of defending what we possess, and augment our strength, power, and greatness. If hereafter further territory should be wanted for an increased population, we need entertain no apprehensions but that it will be acquired by means, it is to be hoped, fair, honorable, and constitutional.

It is useless to disguise that there are those who espouse and those who oppose the annexation of Texas upon the ground of the influence which it would exert, in the balance of political power, between two great sections of the Union. I conceive that no motive for the acquisition of foreign territory would be more unfortunate, or pregnant with more fatal consequences, than that of obtaining it for the purpose of strengthening one part against another part of the common Confederacy. Such a principle, put into practical operation, would menace the existence, if it did not certainly sow the seeds of a dissolution of the Union. It would be to proclaim to the world an insatiable and unquenchable thirst for foreign conquest or acquisition of territory. For if to-day Texas be acquired to strengthen one part of the Confederacy, to-morrow Canada may be required to add strength to another. And, after that might have been obtained, still other and further acquisitions would become necessary to equalize and adjust the balance of political power. Finally, in the progress of this spirit of universal dominion, the part of the Confederacy which is now weakest, would find itself still weaker from the impossibility of securing new theatres for those peculiar institutions which it is charged with being desirous to extend.

But would Texas, ultimately, really add strength to that which is now considered the weakest part of the Confederacy? If my information be correct, it would not. According to that, the territory of Texas is susceptible of a division into five States of convenient size and form. Of these, two only would be adapted to those peculiar institutions to which I have referred, and the other three, lying west and north of San Antonio, being only adapted to farming and grazing purposes, from the nature of their soil, climate, and productions, would not admit of those institutions. In the end, therefore, there would be two slave and three free States probably added to the Union. If this view of the soil and geography of Texas be correct, it might serve to diminish the zeal both of those who oppose and those who are urging annexation.

Should Texas be annexed to the Union, the United States will assume and become responsible for the debt of Texas, be its amount what it may. What it is, I do not know certainly; but the least I have seen it stated at is thirteen millions of dollars. And this responsibility will exist, whether there be a stipulation in the treaty or not expressly assuming the payment of the debt of Texas. For I suppose it to be undeniable that, if one nation becomes incorporated in another, all the debts, and obligations, and incumbrances, and wars of the incorporated nation, become the debts, and obligations, and incumbrances, and wars of the common nation created by the incorporation.

If any European nation entertains any ambitious designs upon Texas, such as that of colonizing her, or in any way subjugating her, I should regard it as the imperative duty of the Government of the United States to oppose to such designs the most firm and determined resistance, to the extent, if necessary, of appealing to arms to prevent the accomplishment of any such designs. The Executive of the United States ought to be informed as to the aims and views of foreign Powers with regard to Texas, and I presume that, if there be any of the exceptional character which I have indicated, the Executive will disclose to the co-ordinate departments of the Government, if not to the public, the evidence of them. From what I have seen and heard, I believe that Great Britain has recently favored and solemnly disavowed any such aims or purposes—has declared that she is desirous only of the independence of Texas, and that she has no intention to interfere in her domestic institutions. If she has made such disavowal and declaration, I presume they are in the possession of the Executive.

In the future progress of events, it is probable that there will be a voluntary or forcible separation of the British North American possessions from the parent country. I am strongly inclined to think that it will be best for the happiness of all parties that, in that event, they should be erected into a separate and independent Republic. With the Canadian Republic on one side, that of Texas on the other, and the United States, the friend of both, between them, each could advance its own happiness by such constitutions, laws, and measures, as were best adapted to its peculiar condition. They would be natural allies, ready, by co-operation, to repel any European or foreign attack upon either. Each would afford a secure refuge to the persecuted and oppressed driven into exile by either of the others. They would emulate each other in improvements, in free institutions, and in the science of self-government. Whilst Texas has adopted our Constitution as the model of hers, she has, in several important particulars, greatly improved upon it.

Although I have felt compelled, from the nature of the inquiries addressed to me, to extend this communication to a much greater length than I could have wished, I could not do justice to the subject, and fairly and fully expose my own opinions in a shorter space. In conclusion, they may be stated in a few words to be, that I consider the annexation of Texas, at this time, without the assent of Mexico, as a measure compromising the national character, involving us certainly in war with Mexico, probably with other foreign Powers, dangerous to the integrity of the Union, inexpedient in the present financial condition of the country, and not called for by any general expression of public opinion.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
H. CLAY.

## THE U. S. JUDICIARY.

The New York American, referring to the late lamented death of Judge BALDWIN, one of the most respected Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and deprecating the evil of an incompetent, complying, or corrupt Judiciary, says that it looks with entire confidence to the Senate, in the emergency created by the occurrence of another vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court. "Better," says the American, "the Bench should be vacant for a year than filled for half a century by corrupt or feeble men, or partisans, committed in advance to particular views of duty."

"OMENS."—We scarcely open a Whig paper which does not contain one or more renunciations of Van Burenism by those who were his supporters in 1840. The desertions are so numerous, and the defection in the Locofoco ranks so general and contagious, that there will be scarcely a corporal's guard left to rally around and comfort the sage of Kinderhook in the second and decisive defeat which awaits him next fall. The very idea of a revival and restoration of the odious policy of his administration is fast alienating from his support those who have hitherto been considered his friends. Never was a sinking ship left in a more forlorn condition, or the miserable, dismantled old hulk of Locofocoism can with so much difficulty be kept afloat now, what possible chance is there that it will survive a single broadside when brought into fair action? If Mr. Van Buren cannot rely upon the support of those who voted for him when he met with such a tremendous overthrow four years ago, what probability is there of his obtaining the vote of a single State next fall?—Ohio State Journal.

MR. PAKENHAM, now Minister to the United States, has had a valuable service of plate presented to him by the British merchants of Mexico in recognition of his valuable services while Minister to that Republic. The service is certainly of the most splendid description. It weighs about 4,000 ounces, and the cost is between £3,000 and £4,000.

EXPEDITION TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—An expedition under the superintendence of the Jesuits of the St. Louis University will leave St. Louis for the Rocky Mountains about the last of the present month. Those wishing to take a trip to the Mountains, for health or pleasure, are invited to join it.

THE STEAMER GREAT WESTERN.—The following note confirms the report in the last English papers of the withdrawal of this noble steamer from the route between New York and Liverpool:

To the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer:

I inform you, for the information of the public, and especially of those who may have intended to take passage by her, that the steamer "Great Western" has been sold, and her advertised voyages to New York are abandoned. The sale was subject to some contingencies, but no doubt was entertained that it would be consummated.

Yours, respectfully,  
RICHARD IRVIN.

BREKENT.—The Arkansas Banner contains a communication from a Mr. Anthony, giving a description of the remains of an animal, the largest ever discovered. The cutting teeth were 9 inches wide and 14 inches long, indicating by their situation and character an animal of the carnivorous kind. The dog teeth stood 20 inches in length clear of the jaw. The grinders measured 12 by 18 inches across the crown surface, varying in weight from 7 to 8 lbs. "Among the bones of the head was found a tusk of immense size and weight, measuring twenty-nine inches at its largest extremity, eighteen feet in length, and weighing near three hundred pounds. The situation, in the structure of the animal, of this immense tusk, or its use, cannot be determined. When the bones were first discovered this great tusk was seemingly sound, but by exposure to the atmosphere it has lost much of weight and substance, and presents a ghastly many cavities. The ball, or head of the thigh bone, shows the probable length of the animal to have been forty-nine feet!"

A GOOD GUESS.—Colonel C—, who was over head and ears last night, when stationed at the Tower, was told by his servant that a person wanted to see him on particular business. Requiring a description of his visitor, the reply was, "A man of color." "Oh, say no more," said the Colonel, "I know what color—it is a devil."—London paper.

# WASHINGTON.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1844.

MR. CLAY IN WASHINGTON.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY arrived in this city yesterday morning in the steamboat *Oceola*. Not having been expected to reach the city by that conveyance, his arrival was as private as we are persuaded that he desired it should be. He is the guest of our esteemed fellow-townsmen, WILLIAM A. BRADLEY, Esq.

Our readers will be glad to learn that he is in excellent health and spirits.

The funeral of the Hon. Mr. BOSWICK, late a Member of the House of Representatives, took place yesterday, from the Hall of Representatives. The funeral ceremonies were performed according to the rites of the Catholic Church, in the faith of which Mr. C. lived and died. The sermon on the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Mr. RYDER.

The attendance on the funeral of the deceased Member of the House of Representatives having prevented the transaction of business yesterday in either House of Congress, we gladly avail ourselves of the first opportunity afforded by the absence of Congressional reports, to spread before our readers the very able and practical scientific article which will be found on the preceding page, from the pen of a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts.

## DEATH OF JUDGE BALDWIN.

We regret to learn that the Hon. HENRY BALDWIN, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at the Merchants' Hotel, in Philadelphia, on Sunday night last. The malady which terminated his life was paralysis, of which he had a severe attack on Monday of last week, under which he gradually sank. He was about sixty-five years of age, and was, we believe, formerly a resident of Pittsburgh. His remains were brought to this city yesterday and interred in the family vault at Kalamazoo.

## THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The annual election for Senators and Delegates in the Legislature of the State of Virginia took place throughout the State on Thursday last, and has been, in some parts of the State, very warmly contested. Our opponents have, we think, had manifestly the advantage in discipline and tenacity, having entered into and maintained the conflict with the desperation of a party whose existence might be said to depend on the issue of the day—because, if defeated at this election in Virginia, they would have been forced in their stronghold without the hope of recovering it. We think it is likely as not, therefore, notwithstanding the general tendency in favor of Whig principles, that in Virginia the Democratic ascendancy in the Legislature will have been maintained, though perhaps by a reduced majority. The returns which we have received include only the choice of Delegates in ten counties and towns, which collectively give a gain of one to the Whigs, as follows:

## DELEGATES ELECTED.

Whig.	Democrat.
Richmond City, (maj. 432),	1 Chesterfield, - - 1
Hammer, (maj. 65),	1 Stafford, - - 1
Hendrix, (maj. large),	- - - - -
Caroline, - - - - -	- - - - -
Spotylvania, (maj. 13),	- - - - -
Petersburg, (maj. 104),	- - - - -
King George, - - -	- - - - -
Fairfax, - - - - -	- - - - -

Among the Delegates thronging towards Baltimore to attend the great Whig Convention of next week, we have had great pleasure in meeting with two old and faithful friends and fellow-laborers in politics in the persons of Gen. THOMAS METCALF, of Kentucky, and Col. MICHAEL TAYL, of Tennessee, the former of whom was a Representative in Congress as long ago as the year 1819, and the latter as long ago as 1815, being then a resident of Kentucky. It is not a touching spectacle to behold such men as these and their associates, from all parts of the Union, at their time of life, leaving their homes and affairs, and traversing hundreds (almost thousands) of miles, without fee or reward, in the pure spirit of patriotism, to hold counsel together how best to promote the interest and welfare of their common country? Such, certainly, it appears to us.

The Baltimore American of yesterday says: "We learn from an authentic source that the Mexican Minister, Gen. ALMONTE, arrived in this city on Wednesday evening from Washington, and left for New York yesterday, where he will await the final action of the United States Senate on the Texian treaty now before that body. It is understood that his own course will be governed by the action of the Senate."

Among the strangers of note at present in Washington is the distinguished Professor VON RAUMER, of Berlin, who arrived in the Acadia last week, accompanied by his son, on a visit of a few months to the United States.

Governor SHANNON has resigned the office of Governor of the State of Ohio, in consequence of being confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Mexico. THOMAS W. BARTLEY, Speaker of the Senate, now becomes Governor of the State by virtue of the Constitution. He is the son of the Whig candidate for the office of Governor, being himself opposed in politics to his worthy father.

ANOTHER CURIOUS AFFAIR.—We hear that in Madison township a Whig Trustee, Clerk, and Constable have been elected. This is another strong Locofoco township, in which there was a regular ticket of that party. But, as in Jefferson, the boys would not work in the traces, being tired and sick of dictation. They determined to vote for whom they pleased, and the result is as above stated. We refer to this result as another good sign. (Dayton Ohio Journal.)

NOBLE MUSENICE.—The Hon. SAMUEL WILLISTON, of Easthampton, Massachusetts, has devoted \$20,000 for the purpose of extending the accommodation and the usefulness of the excellent school established by him in that town in 1841. This makes \$50,000, we believe, which Mr. Williston has given for the establishment of this institution. (Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, APRIL 12. The arguments in the case of McDaniel, indicted for the murder of Charley, were closed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court about 11 o'clock, at which time the jury retired, and after being absent for several hours, returned a verdict of GUILTY. The prisoner was then ordered to jail, and a guard of six men with loaded rifles ordered for forty days.—Republican.

# UNITED STATES, MEXICO, AND TEXAS.

There are some things which a stranger visiting Washington may hear or guess at which residents cannot. The conversation at the hotels and other public places, not much frequented by residents, opens sources of information to strangers which others do not possess. There are things also which residents hear in confidence, and do not feel at liberty to commit to paper, which visitors or sojourners hear under other circumstances and are not restrained from communicating to their friends. We frequently, therefore, receive our first hints of transactions in the Government from publications in the papers of other cities. Of this character is the greater part of the contents of the subjoined letter, which we copy from a New York paper of Tuesday morning. We cannot say how much of it is true; but, as we have heard rumors which induce us to believe that part of it is true, viz. that the Minister of Mexico has left, or is about leaving, this city for New York, and that a special messenger has been sent by this Government to Mexico—as so much of this letter is probably true, the rest of it may be. We desire our readers to take it upon its own merits, however, and not to consider us as endorsing it, except as to the currency of the above rumors:

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 21, 1844.

SIR: The plot is now wound up to a severe tension, and to-morrow the unravelment will undoubtedly begin. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler, due to Senators the delusive, and I fully believe, insincere, "re-annexation" of Texas, to give issue upon the second, "placation" of Mexico, to Mexico color to this pretence, he sends a special messenger. I with propositions of friendship, and offers of immunity. I cannot doubt that he is perfectly aware that these will be rejected with indignation. While he is assuming these pacific appearances both here and there, Gen. GAYNES is ordered to the Texian frontier, and probably beyond it. Certain it is that the President has given assurances that he will aid the Texans, should it be necessary, immediately on the termination of the armistice.

I understand that the British Minister has informed the Texian Envoys that Great Britain will not agree to a political connexion with Texas on any terms; and that one of those Envoys has said that no resource but annexation now remains. I understand, also, that the Mexican Minister will leave Washington for your city without delay. He must undoubtedly feel desirous of putting a respectable distance between himself and a Government with whose agents, it would seem, he cannot confer without its being made the foundation of rumors (repeated by the semi-official) of a treacherous and infamous compromise of the rights and interests of his country. Although the treaty, without the ratification of the Senate, is a nullity, yet I suppose that the negotiation of it by the Executive would justify the suspension of the relations of the representative of Mexico with that Department of the Government.

The chief organs of the party styling itself "Democratic" are any thing but harmonious on the "Annexation" question. Some of them begin to speak out, however, since they find that the friends of President TYLER harp upon it as the single string on which they rely for a response to their appeal to the "Democracy" for support of Mr. TYLER as the candidate of that party for the Presidency. Since the cry of "Tyler and Texas" has been raised, they seem to be disposed to try if they cannot out-Texas Mr. Tyler. Among those papers which have found their voices in this emergency, we are somewhat surprised at discovering the *Pennsylvanian*, from which we had some reason to expect a different course. That paper, however, broke ground on Tuesday last in an elaborate article on "the Texas question," opening thus:

"The essential point of difference between the two great parties into which the people of this country naturally divide themselves, is, it appears to us, involved in the question relative to the re-annexation of Texas, and the more deeply the matter is agitated, the more thoroughly will this fact become obvious. There may, indeed, at the outset, be some confusion of place and opinion in this regard. The suddenness with which the question has been presented, may for the moment prevent some persons from arriving at their ultimate and just conclusions. They may perhaps for the moment be misled or be mistaken; but we are assured that in the end, and on due reflection, no sincere, steady, and enlightened disciple of the Jeffersonian school of politics can hesitate in diffusing the benefits of our Constitution, and in consolidating our own security, by welcoming the youthful Republic into our Union. Such men cannot remain in an attitude calculated to arrest the progress of liberal institutions, or yield to that narrow and selfish devotion to sectional interests so congenial to the fundamental and distinctive doctrines of the Federal party.

"Democracy is in truth universal philanthropy," &c. &c.

It is not, of course, our purpose to attempt an answer to such sententious and cogent demonstration as this of the expediency of "annexing" Texas. But we do mean to let the *Pennsylvanian* answer itself on the subject. We have before us the No. of that paper published on the 18th of January, 1842, containing an article, in reference to the relations between Texas and Mexico, so clear in its reasoning, and so just in its conclusion, that we preserved it, as the phrase is, for future reference, little dreaming that we should ever have occasion to bring it in evidence against the *Pennsylvanian* itself. From that article we quote the following reply to the *Pennsylvanian's* demonstration of the present day in favor of "welcoming the youthful Republic into our Union":

"There is reason to fear that the notion which has been propagated, that the Anglo-Saxon race is destined to subdue other races, has led many of our citizens to think themselves justified in aggressions and attempts at conquest upon nations at peace with our country; and that, when they get into trouble by their unjust interference, our Government, because of their Anglo-Saxon blood, must help them out of the difficulty, and even go to war on their behalf, if there be no other remedy.

"It is time that the notion were dissipated that Anglo-Saxons are not subject both to the same obligations of morality and the same laws of nations as other people."

We leave the *Pennsylvanian* to reconcile its "Democratic" doctrine of the present day with the "obligations of morality" and of "the laws of nations" which it inculcated only two years ago. The New York *Evening Post*, the oldest of the journals of the modern school of "Democracy," on the other hand, manfully refuses to join in "the common cry," and with manly independence stands its ground against the combination which has managed to obtain the control of several other of the papers belonging to its party. There is no Whig paper in the country, certainly, which has made use of stronger language on the subject than the following, which we copy from the *Evening Post* of Wednesday:

"The feeling against the project of annexation, so suddenly thrust upon us, is stronger and more general in this city than we had at one time supposed it to be.

"As the question now stands, with the consent of Mexico not obtained, the annexation of Texas would possess the same moral character that it did four or five years ago, when our Government formally declined any negotiation in regard to it on account of the faith which we were bound to preserve towards the Mexican Government. If we now extend our jurisdiction over Texas, we blot the history of our country with the record of an atrocious fraud. On such an occasion, every man to whom the good name of his country is dear, should let his voice be heard."

On Boston on Friday morning last the thermometer stood at 30 degrees—that is, two degrees below the freezing point. Thick ice was formed in the city and vicinity, and vegetation severely checked.

# VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The steam-packet ACADIA arrived at Boston on Sunday morning. She left Liverpool on the 4th instant, and brings London dates to the evening of the 3d.

Cotton has declined from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per pound since the arrival of the last steamer from this side the Atlantic. In the grain market but little appears to have been done. The duty had declined. Parliament had adjourned for the Easter holidays, to re-assemble on the 15th instant. Money was very abundant, and Three per cent. Consols had almost touched par.

BERNADOTTE, King of Sweden, is dead, who was, with the exception of Marshal SOULT, the last of the early and successful soldiers of Napoleon.

The QUEEN of the Belgians arrived at Woolwich on the 2d, on a visit to Queen VICTORIA. King LEOPOLD was expected to follow shortly. Queen VICTORIA and Prince ALBERT were to visit Prussia in May.

The ex-Queen of Spain, CHRISTINA, had arrived at Aranjuez, where she met her daughters, the Queen and the Infanta; after which they proceeded to Madrid, where the ex-Queen had a brilliant levee. The death of the Queen was talked of.

A general amnesty was proposed. Letters from Copenhagen announced that THORWALDSEN, the celebrated sculptor.

A paragraph in the Liverpool paper states that all the arrangements have been completed for Mr. O'CONNELL's appeal to the House of Lords; but this the New York Commercial Advertiser thinks a mistake, as the first appeal is to all the judges of Ireland, from whose judgment an appeal lies to the House of Lords.

The overland mail from India furnishes nothing later from China than we have direct, and nothing of any interest from India.

The British trade with China is increasing very rapidly. Upwards of eighty vessels have left the London docks for Canton since the 1st of March, carrying out full cargoes.

A bill is before Parliament for making a new suspension bridge across the Thames. The project for the new universal favor from the English stockholders. The dissentients represented only £61,000 of the stock.

The action of the Judges and the House of Lords on the marriage question—deciding marriages between Episcopalians and Presbyterians, solemnized by Presbyterian clergymen, to be illegal—was exciting great alarm and indignation among the Protestant population of Ireland, where such marriages have been frequent.

The steamer GREAT WESTERN has been sold to the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, and therefore will not again visit New York.

## PRUSSIA.

For some time past negotiations have been pending for a commercial treaty between the United States of America and the Germanic Union of Customs. We learn, upon good authority, that these negotiations have been brought to a close, and that a treaty has been actually signed by the Prussian Government and Mr. Wheaton, the American Minister at this court.

The effect of the treaty is understood to be to reduce the present duties on tobacco and rice imported into Germany from the United States; and, on the other hand, to afford facilities for the introduction into the United States of several branches of German manufactures for American consumption. It is, of course, uncertain whether this treaty, at present entered into by Prussia only, will be ratified by the other States of the Germanic Customs' Union, and still more uncertain whether the treaty will be ratified by the American Legislature; but, as it stands, Mr. Wheaton has gained a march upon all the other Governments who have attempted to treat with Germany in commercial matters.

## LATE FROM CANTON.

The fast-sailing ship Natchez arrived at New York on Friday night, in the unprecedented short passage of ninety-two days from Canton.

The memory of the famous Lin has been especially honored. The authorities of Formosa, who ordained the murder and ill-treatment of British shipwrecked seamen, have been degraded and handed over to the Board of Punishments. The Imperial Treasury seems sadly deficient in ways and means, the sale of offices being generally resorted to. The sums thus raised in the interior have been forwarded to Peking; but those raised in the maritime provinces are to be expended there for military purposes.—New York Sun.

There was much excitement among the American and other foreign citizens at Havana, at the beginning of the present month, in consequence of the death of an American seaman who was shot by one of the Government sentinels.</